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KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

EUROPE.

Rumors of Peace!

THE RECENT BATTLES!

French Badly Beaten!

10,000 FRENCH PRISONERS!

10,000 French Killed!

PRUSSIAN LOSS SMALL!

Fall of Paris Anticipated!

PREPARATIONS TO FEED THEM

When they Capitulate!

CONFERENCE PROPOSED!

Encouragement from England!

PRUSSIA PROPOSES MEDIATION!

Russia Not to be Compromised!

ENGLAND GETTING NERVOUS!

RUSSIA MAINTAINS HER BACK-BONE!

Negotiations Still Pending!

NOTHING SETTLED DEFINITELY!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

FIGHTING BEFORE PARIS.

LONDON, November 30.—NOON.—The following, dated Versailles, early this morning, has just been received, by way of Berlin: On Monday and Tuesday the forts around Paris, particularly those to the south, maintained a furious cannonade, to cover a sortie on Tuesday, the 29th. The Parisians came out towards L'Hay, supported by gunboats in the Seine. At this point they attached fiercely. Simultaneous other sorties were made in other directions. In all cases the French were repulsed and driven behind their fortifications. The entire Prussian loss in these sections was only seven officers and a few hundred men, while the French lost 1,500 in prisoners alone.

THE RESULT.

The French were badly beaten near Amiens. The fighting on Monday and Tuesday was terrible. Four French guns were captured.

On the 28th the main body of the French army attempted to force a passage toward Fontainebleau, by a heavy and fevered attack. Army corps d'Argent, in the direction of Corbeil, stretches six miles north of Orleans. The Germans were compelled to fight hard with Fifth Infantry and First Cavalry Division. The French onslaught was repulsed, with a loss of 1,000 in killed and wounded, principally the latter. Failing in this attempt, the Army of the Loire has withdrawn.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee—The Members Jubilant—Allegheny County to be Remembered—Col. J. P. Barr for Governor.

[Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALTOONA, November 30, 1870.

The "big guns" of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, contained in the State Central Committee, held a pow-wow to-day at the Logan House. The attendance was large. The members generally felt quite jubilant over the recent elections and were sanguine of a great victory in Pennsylvania at the coming Gubernatorial election. Chairman Mutchler presided at the meeting.

After a general expression of views it was resolved to hold the State Nominating Convention, at the call of the chairman, sometime between the 4th of March and 3d of May, 1871.

It was generally conceded that the counties west of the mountains, in consideration of their recent political services, were entitled to great party acknowledgment. It was judged, from the tone of the meeting, that a candidate for successorship to Gov. Geary will be selected from Allegheny county, and I venture the prediction that Col. J. P. Barr, of the Pittsburgh *Post*, is the coming man.

It is quite likely that the State Democratic Headquarters will be established at Pittsburgh. CUDJO.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Convention of the Northwestern Woman's Suffrage Association—Officers Elected—Remarks of Susan B. Anthony, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT, Nov. 30.—The Convention of the Northwestern Woman's Suffrage Association reassembled for its fourth session at the Young Men's Hall, this morning at 10 o'clock. The attendance throughout the forenoon was good for an early gathering. The following officers were reported for the ensuing year and duly elected: President, Mrs. W. A. Hazlett, Hillside, Mich.; Vice President, Mich., Mrs. Cullis Bloss; Ind., Mrs. Myra Bradwell; Ohio, Mrs. E. B. Bolins; Indiana, Mrs. Dr. Ferguson; Missouri, Miss Phoebe Cozzens; Secretary, Mrs. Rebecca N. Mott, Chicago; Corresponding Secretary, Harriett S. Brooks, Chicago; Treasurer, Hon. Ferdinand Jones, Chicago; Executive Committee, Hon. C. B. Waite, Chicago, Colin Campbell, Detroit, Madame Anneke, Wisconsin, Mrs. Francis Morris, Missouri.

In the matter of locating the two secretaries and the treasurer in Chicago, Mrs. C. C. Laybrop, of Detroit, protested against the policy so centralizing the power of the Association, suggesting that Chicago was not all the great northwest, and that it would be unjust to disperse the officers and seek to attract friends and sympathy in other sections, particularly in the States west of the Mississippi. The motion was, however, explained by Prof. Brooks and others, that the location of these officers and the chairman of the executive committee in a single city, and that the largest of the northwest, was desirable, to give an opportunity of consultation and to add efficiency to their action.

On accepting the position of President, Mrs. Hazlett announced the work of the year, which she recommended for the coming year, embracing the holding of a State Convention in every State; the circulation of petitions; crystallizing of all the legislatures, and the bringing of the question of woman suffrage prominently before the public in all proper ways.

It was announced that letters of cordial approval had been received from Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Mary Livermore, Mrs. Anna Dickenson, Robert Collyer, Rev. E. O. Haven, Prof. H. F. Cocker, Moses Coit Tavior, Mrs. Livermore, Lucy Stoppard and Miss Josephine Griffing, T. W. Higginson, Theodore Tilton and Phoebe Cozzens.

Miss Anthony made a few remarks upon the necessity of work among the members of the organization, regardless of the humor of holding offices. She recommended the committee organizing to the holding of conventions before the Legislature.

Miss Anthony said that at present the National Congress daily insults the womanhood of the country by permitting ignorant negroes to vote, while they deny suffrage to intelligent and refined women. In the Senate, Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, is chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and in the House, Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and yet they have kept in their pockets the claims of women for the right of suffrage, and have refused to allow to present reports upon the subject, through which the question might come up for discussion and action.

Miss Anthony believed that the women of the north west might, during the coming year, cause Congressmen from that section to tremble for their positions, and compel them to make those reports which will insure them the desired action in Congress. She declared her conviction that the Republican party would be swept from power by the votes of the women of the country than the Democratic party, and she cared not whether relief came to them from the Republicans or Democrats.

At the conclusion of Miss Anthony's remarks, the Association took a recess until two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session commenced at 2:30, the attendance being largely increased over that in the morning, and steadily increased throughout the day.

Resolutions were adopted providing for the corporation of State Societies in the Northwest, on their declaring themselves auxiliary bodies, and providing county societies, in which the State Association shall be *ex officio* a member of the Executive Committee, and the interesting feature of which was the provision for no secret organization. Also one providing for the appointment of a committee to prepare an address from the Association to the people of the country upon the subject of woman suffrage.

A committee of four were appointed to procure the publication of the Association, and to solicit contributions to pay the expenses of the convention.

Short addresses were made by Mrs. Mary Livermore, of Chicago, and Mrs. Josephine Griffing, of Washington.

Mrs. Sherbon addressed the meeting at length upon the work in Michigan.

Four hundred workmen were discharged from the Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, yesterday, on account of the appropriation being exhausted.

The *Democrat* and *Chronicle* of Rochester, N. Y., having been purchased of the Rochester Printing Company, consolidation took place to-day, and the first number of the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* will be issued this morning.

The cotton warehouse of Hopkins, Dwight, Trowbridge & Co.'s, Nos. 14 and 16 Desbrosses street, New York, was burned at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning. The building and stock are insured for $100,000; total amount insured in November 30, 1865, $117,387.84.

The Philadelphia Fountain Society has created in that city thirty-one ornamental drinking fountains, with accommodations for men, horses and dogs. These fountains have been scattered throughout the city, and have done great good in really improving the temperance and health of the city. Why can we not have a Pittsburgh Fountain Society?

The Lehigh Valley railroad Company has lately purchased about 2,000 acres of coal lands at West Pittson, and it is reported that the main shoos of the company are to be located there, and that Judge Packer proposes to found a city there. The Company is already at work testing the coal measures, and contemplates two new shafts, and develop the property.

SEVEN years ago two German girls were found dead in their beds at Newark, and foul play was suspected, but no one was charged as criminal. Now a women having quarrelled with her brother, swears that he told her he murdered them to get rid of paying one of them $100 she had loaned him, as well as to break off a distasteful intimacy. The authorities are investigating the matter.

A MODEL of a "wave ship" is on exhibition at the Merchants' News Room, Boston, showing how a vessel may be propelled by the undulations of the ocean. He proposes to make a ship within a ship, as it were, the inner ship working freely on shafting set into the sides of the outer ship. The power thus obtained is communicated by ingenious mechanism to an air engine, which propels the vessel.

THE Treasury vaults at Washington are at present encumbered with a number of miscellaneous articles presented to several of the Presidents. Thus there are numerous fine shawls and a bottle of otto of roses presented to President Van Buren by the Imaum of Muscat, and many handsome swords. There are also other articles from the Patent Office deposited for safe keeping.

THE Lake Erie grape trade, it is stated, has been unusually successful this season, and 25s tons of grapes have been taken to the markets of Detroit, and 300 tons to Chicago. The average price of the grapes has been eight cents per pound wholesale, and eleven to twelve cents retail. These grapes are grown on the islands, in Lake Erie and in Detroit river, and along the shores in the vicinity of Cleveland.

JOE JEFFERSON'S engagement at Booth's Theater, New York, is peculiar as it is to continue indefinitely; in other words, as long as Jefferson wishes. The terms between him and Booth are that they share the receipts after deducting $500 a night to pay the expenses of the house. There has often been in the theater $2,000 and $3,000 audiences; so that Jefferson has had for his share $900 and $950 a night.

THE suggestion has been made, in view of the high prices of butter, that some one try and devise a good vegetable oil which may take the place, upon the table, of the product of the churn. Why not use some other oil, as south during the war, where cows were as scarce as white swans, peanut oil was used in the stead of butter, and it was very palatable. In point of nutriment, any oil is superior to butter.

SOME time ago Hiacque Bey, the Turkish Ambassador at Washington, was accused by the Levant *Herald* with having made use of his influence and position in the question of the purchase of rifles from the United States Government. On his return to Constantinople he sued the Levee paper, and claimed £2000 damages. The case was tried, and the Levant *Herald*, not being prepared to prove the case, has been condemned to pay £2000 sterling damages, which are to be given over to the poor.

AN enterprising grocer of Hudson, N. Y., has hit upon a novel mode of advertising his business. In what purports to be a communication to the editor of the *Star* he says: "Some unprincipled wretch has circulated the report that I am down with the smallpox. I brand such a one as an unprincipled liar and scoundrel. I am happy to say that neither I or any of my family are afflicted with that or any other disease to my knowledge, but am on hand daily to sell lots of dough, flour, tea, boots, shoes, &c., at lower prices than ever."

A CLUB of swell fops in New York city is about attempting a revolution in dress: the regulation undertaker costume is demanded on all social state occasions not being deemed sufficiently costly or picturesque for the days we live in. These fashion Warwicks have decreed that full dress shall consist of a blue dress coat, blue pantaloons, and white vest with gold buttons; each garment to be embroidered with gold lace at the taste of the wearer. A mere sight of such bravery would be refreshing, since Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

ON Wednesday last some persons passing by one of Colonel Jarrett's farms, situated between East St. Louis and Cahokia, over an aged colored man, by the name of Baptiste Boileau, out in the yard chopping wood. They saw him go into the house, and, desiring some information, entered the house and found him seated in a rocking-chair, dead. The old man was a native of Cahokia, and was 105 years of age. He was formerly a slave of Nicholas Boismeuse. He had lived long enough to vote, which he did at the last election. At the time of casting his ballot he remarked that he had never expected to live to see the day when a colored man could vote.

A SHORT time ago, a Harvard Professor, being desirous of procuring a teacher of drawing or sketching for one of the classes, thought he would apply to one of our first-class artists to see if he knew of and could recommend such a man as was desired. The artist is one of those decided, outspoken men, who generally says what he means and means what he says. To the request of the Professor he returned this reply: "I do not know of such a man as you desire; sir; and if I did I would not recommend him to an institution which will pay $1,000,000 to find out how many legs a spider has, and will not give $1 toward art!" The Professor sought elsewhere.

PRINCE AZUMA, heir apparent to the throne of Japan, visited the United States frigate Delaware, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Rowan, and the Guerriere, flag-ship of Port-Admiral Stringham, last week, accompanied by members of his suite, a special invitation having been extended to him by Vice-Admiral Rowan, who has recently been in command of the Asiatic Squadron. The Prince was received with a royal salute of twenty-one guns, and expressed himself greatly pleased with the attention shown him. He and eight other young men from Japan, all of high birth, are at present at the Pierrepont House in Brooklyn, and intend to remain here some time, for the purpose of becoming more familiar with our language and institutions.

FREDERICK MILLER and his wife were on Wednesday brought before Judge Martindale, of Jersey City, charged with having wrought the ruin of a number o' young girls, who have been seduced during the season. The couple keep a low den on South Eighth street, into which they entice young girls, after having keeping them for a time, transfer them to the lagnios of New York, receiving a fixed price for each victim they dispose of. The latter, when enticed were brought as witnesses. It is estimated that within a year the Millers have established the ruin of fifty girls, who had previously led virtuous lives. Louise Benedecker, a courtesan from New York, was also brought before the court as a charge of having trafficked with these wretches in their nefarious work. The party was sent to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LYONS, Iowa, is deeply excited over the death of Lee Cunningham, a pupil in the city school. Lee was a re ular pupil in Miss Hudson's room, but spent a portion of his time in Prof. Grieson's room, studying German. One day, about a month ago, he observed Miss Hudson's handkerchief in Grieson, it seems, Mr. Grieson expected him back. Next day the latter accused the boy of playing truant, which the boy denied, whereupon Grieson struck him a heavy blow upon the side of the head and face. The boy a ked why he was struck, and was told to mind his own, or he would be struck again. The boy went home with a severe headache, which was followed by a fever. During the week that he was confined afterward, the side of the head upon which the blow was given was constantly in pain, and the fever increased. The attending physician in the case is

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 94¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111@111.

THE NEXT Legislature of Florida will stand twelve Republicans, to twelve Democrats in the Senate, and twenty-eight Republicans to twenty-four Democrats in the House.

IN THE conviction of Colonel Yerger and his sentence to the Penitentiary for life, for the murder of Colonel Crane in Mississippi, there is the promise of better security for the lives of Union men, when an old rebel is the murderer.

THE Philadelphia *Age*, in order to create dissatisfaction is urging that the colored voters of the First ward have a right to be represented in the Legislature, and goes so far as to propose a name. Any name the *Age* proposes will be rejected, white or colored.

THERE SEEMS to be no end to the notorious McFarland case. Mr. McFarland is kept constantly before the public view, and generally in no enviable light. Journalism put him in an insane asylum, only to contradict itself and assure the public, that there was no truth in the report and that Mr McFarland was entirely sane. Mr. Monell, who is in Mr. Gerry's law office, brings suit in the Superior Court, to recover $35 counsel fees. He claims to have been employed in the McFarland case. The defence set up is, that he never was employed at all.

THE REPORT of the American Bible Society states, that their agents have visited since May 1866, 2,487,861 families. Of this number 223,138 families were destitute of the Scriptures. Five hundred and eighty-two families refused to be supplied. The receipts during the month of October from the different States, amounted in all to $48,931.79. The receipts from New York stand highest on the list, being over $17,000, Indiana comes next with over $7,000, Illinois $4,000, Ohio over $3,000, Pennsylvania $2,000, Massachusetts $1,000, and gradually growing less and less down to Nebraska with $11,00. During the same month 62,732 volumes were issued.

MR. JAMES McAULEY.

In our local columns this morning will be found an interesting correspondence between a number of the leading and influential citizens of the Fourth Ward, and Mr. President McAuley of the Pittsburgh Select Council. The citizens make requisition on the gentleman addressed to serve one more term as Delegate from their Ward in the higher branch of our City Assembly. Mr. McAuley, whose health, of late has been rapidly declining, reluctantly declines the honor, feeling unable longer to undergo and endure the hardships of serving a constituency well and faithfully in so important a body. His declinature will be accepted with profound regret by the citizens whose special representative in the conduct of municipal affairs he has so long been, and by the city at large, for all must regret the retirement from public life of a citizen so conspicuous for legislative ability, so universally esteemed, so wise, experienced, cautious and conservative in all his acts, and so liberal and enlightened in his views. We sincerely trust that Mr. McAuley's present serious illness may yet yield to medical treatment, that he may be speedily restored to health, thus relieving the anxious solicitude of his many friends in his behalf, and finally, that he may some time or other in the future, be able to again represent in the City Councils, a faithful and grateful constituency who have repeatedly, through eighteen years of time, renewed their confidence in his ability and integrity by sending him into the honorable place which he is at last forced to decline.

GORTSCHAKOFF.

From a letter in the New York *Tribune* we glean the following particulars in connection with Prince Alexander Gortschakoff, the present head of Russian Affairs. There were three brothers, Peter, Michael and Alexander. At the breaking out of the Crimean war Peter was sixty-five years of age, Michael sixty and Alexander fifty-six. Prince Peter Gortschakoff commanded the left wing of the Russian forces and Prince Michael was commander in chief of the whole Crimean army. Peter outlived the conclusion of the Crimean war only four years, and Michael died three years ago. Prince Alexander is the only representative of that generation of one of the noblest and oldest Muscovite families. He is a man of iron constitution and indomitable will. As a diplomatist, he stands in the very first rank, and has been attached for nearly four decades to the Russian Embassies at Florence and Vienna, Berlin and London, Paris and Constantinople. As a statesman he is identified with the old policy of the Czar Peter, to keep the Baltic open; to confine the Swedes to their peninsula; to weaken and destroy Poland; to profit by the decadence of the Ottoman Empire, and to enlarge the eastern borders with new territory. The Baltic has become a Russian sea; Poland belongs only to the past; the Swedes live only on the military glory of Charles XII; and a territory larger than Europe has been annexed to the Muscovy of Peter on the east. Only one point remains of all those laid out, and its accomplishment is as certain as that one day follows another.

PROTECTION.

The New York *Tribune* took exceptions to the remark of Gen. Brinkerhoff, that a duty imposed on an article which we make at home, enhances the price of the home article in the same ratio. The *Cincinnati Gazette* in turn takes exceptions to the New York *Tribune* and inquires "if the duty does not raise the price of the home article, we have to ask where the protection comes in?" The effort on the part of free trade is to arouse a prejudice by continually terming the tariff a monopoly, that makes the rich, richer, and the poor, poorer. The workingmen, simply as workingmen, are not really taken into consideration by free traders, further than to infuse into their minds, that all the use of the tariff is to fill the pockets of manufacturers, while the workingmen is compelled to pay more for his quad of cotton. In the inquiry of the Cincinnati *Gazette* there are two points that should be noticed. First, it is not, at all necessary, for the producer to increase the price of an article merely because a law prevents a foreign nation sending to this country the same article at a lower price. If, for instance, an article is manufactured in this country alone, and free from foreign competition altogether, and in the course of time that same article should be manufactured in other countries, and through the fact of labor being less expensive, shipped to this country, a duty placed on the import of such an article, would not *necessarily* advance the price of the home production. And yet it would protect. Because, should foreign competition be allowed to flood our markets at lower prices, wages must fall to permit the home production to be manufactured at all. With a duty imposed, labor would be protected and compensated at home.

In the next place, the GAZETTE inquires if our producers get no higher price on account of the duty, are they not reduced to the condition of British pauper labor? Certainly not. It is to *prevent* the reduction of wages so far as workingmen are concerned that we principally regard the protection of a Tariff. It is no argument to say, that because a Tariff permits an article to be kept on the market at higher prices than there would be if Free Trade was the National Policy, that therefore a Tariff enhanced the price. There are many things to be taken into consideration, and one of them is, how much of a day's wages it costs an English laborer to purchase the article in England, and how much of a day's wages it costs an American laborer to purchase the same article here. If an American can purchase with his days wages at a less relative cost, the same article as the English laborer can, it follows that the Tariff has protected him, even if the article be higher here than English labor would furnish it. In other words it is in fact cheaper to the American under the Tariff than to the Englishman. Would it be cheaper for our workingmen to come down to the wages of pauper labor in Europe in order to buy their spool of cotton for 3 cents? It is in this way a tariff protects, not by *necessarily* enhancing the market value of any production, but by keeping it up to its home market value on the basis of *paid labor*, free from the reductions that must follow when our workingmen are forced to compete with the pauper labor of Europe.

It is the workingmen of this country who will be sufferers by Free Trade. Our manufacturers can stand it. Men must have money to live, and the poor man will be compelled to take just what the market value of the article will permit the manufacturer to pay him. No man will run any manufactory long to his great loss. Wages will be first affected, and the millions of people that have now a decent living, and comfortable homes, are those we desire to see protected from a reduction of wages by Free Trade, in order that our home producers may compete with foreign markets.

REVENUE BANQUET.

The Revenue Reformers have had a dinner at Delmonico's, New York City. Judging from the speeches we would say, that the dinner was most excellent, and really lacked in nothing eatable or drinkable, that the guests could reasonably desire. The speakers absolutely *soared* in their laudations over Free Trade, and, though for some unaccountable reason, something every once in a while clipped the wings of their imagination and gave them a ridiculous fall, yet they did not seem at all discouraged, but *soared* again. In this particular we think the effort of W. Cullen Bryant, in offering his toast, was the most successful. As it is short we give it to our readers in full.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: He who framed the universe gave to different regions of this globe different climates yielding different productions for the use of man. He peopled them from different races of mankind, varying with each other in their aptitude for the useful and ornamental arts of life. He gave them the skill to invent and construct the ships which traverse the ocean to each land and across the deep from latitude to latitude, from realm, to realm, and from continent to continent, and said to them: "Impart to each other what you can best produce;" in other words, "to communicate forget me not"—words which you will find in an ancient book belonging to the sacred literature of Palestine. Such was the order established for the intercourse of nature, and by His help, and through the instrumentality of the Free-trade League and its sister associations, and by means of a good understanding with all who think as we do, we will attack and overthrow, and trample to fragments and utterly destroy all the institutions and inventions of man which have for their object to obstruct and thwart the natural workings of his beneficent system of Providence. Let me, therefore, if the courtesy of the President will so far allow me, propose as a toast the Free-trade League of the City of New York, and its sister leagues in other cities. I propose that we do honor to the toast with three cheers and a tiger.

Mr. Bryant is one of the good old fashioned speakers that does not propose to rest the success of anything on an established order of Providence, but with His help and the assistance of the Free Trade League, Mr. Bryant thinks that it will be jolly fun to trample into fragments, utterly overthrow, rout, destroy, pull up, and tear down, everything to which the Free Trade League is inimical. His authority is found "in an ancient book belonging to sacred literature of Palestine," wherein he, no doubt, also finds his authority for aiding to establish an order, of Providence, with "three cheers and a tiger."

Mr. B. S. Cox, was, however, almost the equal of Mr. Bryant. He "learned Free Trade from Dr. Wayland, was nursed by it, grew fat on it." Then, having some confused memory of a certain Patrick Henry saying something about "Caesar had his Brutus, &c.," and "if this be treason make the most of it," the eloquent speaker essays a similar grand effort in the following style: "I am a Free Trader under the Constitution. If anybody wants to make anything out of that phrase, they may." Nobody seemed to want to, and the eloquent gentleman goes on to say: "The little 'Tariff Bill' was a scheme, a fraud, a device. It is slavery it is robbery, *it is burglary*." Why not bigamy, too? Mr. Cox, however, rather startles his hearers by turning teacher, and earnestly urging "Gentleman Republicans" to read "Bol ingbroke on Parties."

Mr. Brinkerhoff talks about "shadows" and "the future." He pays rather a startling compliment, however, to Mr. Brown, by saying, "A shadow so well defined as the election of Gratz Brown in Missouri, does not leave us in doubt as to the body which marches behind it." We suppose the gentleman recollected something about a chosen people behind a "pillar of cloud by day," and thought the metaphor a good one, but we can't for the life of us see why he is not behind that cloud, too, along with the rest. To make the metaphor complete, there is where he ought to be, instead of banqueting in the bright light of Delmonico's. But Mr. Brinkerhoff deals in shadows. He is celebrating the coming of a shadow; Gratz Brown's body guard is behind a shadow; the gain of the Free Traders in Congress is a cloud; and it is the party of the future which darkens the sun.

But we cannot follow further the many speeches, that both in substance and energy were apropos to a dinner. One thing, however, may be certainly relied on. That dinner at Delmonico's will do no good for Free Trade. A plain and apparent disinclination on the part of Republicans to "clasp hands with the Democracy," as urged by Mr. Cox, was manifested by the remarks of other speakers. The confession of Democracy that it is too weak without aid to effect anything, is open and voluntary. The prophetic vision of Brinkerhoff, who sees a new party in the future, declares he has not the slightest idea what its name will be, but that he has no doubt it will have one, and in a spirit of suggestion recommends "Regenerated Democracy," or "Advanced Republicanism," or "Revenue Reform." The idea of calling a Free Trade party "*Regenerated* Democracy!" Mr. Brinkerhoff is one of those men that has a perfect knowledge of the future, can readily tell what is going to happen in time to come, but has not the most remote idea of what is happening to-day. To be sure, his prophecies turn out to be always wrong when the time comes around for them to be fulfilled, but he readily falls back on his excuse, that the present he don't pretend to know anything about. His prophecy was for the future. If the present makes that prophecy wrong, it is the fault of the present, for it was right for the future. And it is in this way that he baptises the future free trade party, as "Regenerated Democracy." But even Mr. Brinkerhoff finds the shadow in this one respect so thick as to leave him in doubt what the name of that party marching behind it in Missouri, will be in the future. There seemed to be good ground for the complaint of Mr. Cox, and that there was a total lack of all understanding or agreement among the diners. Sentiments widely adverse to each other were expressed, of which fact the whole party seemed to be entirely oblivious. Take it for all in all, we doubt very much "whether the evening's diversion will bear the morning's reflection," and are satisfied that no cause, even should it be a good one, can prosper under efforts barren of everything save complimentary allusions to gentlemen present, and bitter denunciations of gentlemen not present. Even Mr. Bryant's "three cheers and a tiger" will do no good. We suppose, of course, to be consistent, Mr. Bryant has abandoned his protective policy of earnestly advocating an International Copyright law, and that it was with reference to this, that he spoke about the "to communicate forget me not words" found "in that ancient book of Palestine."

SEVERELY SHAKEN.

The Results of a Railway Journey.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette]

It may not be our lot to be scalded to death by a burst boiler, to be burnt alive in transit, or to be shot over a bridge and be drowned; but, as railway directors in general seem to think no more of risking their passengers almost to death than of shaking a naughty child, we will consider what it is to be "severely shaken in a railway collision," looking at the process and its results, physical, moral and commercial. In the case we are supposing, you are shot like a human bullet from one side of the carriage to the other—*forward, backward, and forward again*, with a momentum in proportion to the force of the collision; the parts generally struck being the back or front of the head, and the spine, either at the neck (the cervical vertebræ), or the lower part of the back (the lumbar vertebræ). Your head is moved as it were by its own weight, all controlling or resisting power of the muscular structure being for the moment lost. You have lights before your eyes, an odd taste in your mouth, sudden severe pains as the blows fall on you one after the other in quick succession; and then there is a pause, and you pick yourself up, or somebody else picks you up, and you find yourself feeling a little sick and giddy, and a good deal bewildered. It is only that your spinal cord has received a jar, or shock, or concussion, whichever the men of science term it, for which you will feel for many a long day to come.

Meanwhile you "continute your journey," for of course you have nothing much to show after all. A few days or weeks after this your hands begin to have a queer, numb sensation, or they tremble after the slightest exertion. One arm, or perhaps a leg, diminishes a very little, just sufficient to be noticed by actual measurement. If your head never ached before it will ache now, and pretty frequently, too. You cannot hunt or ride as you used to do. You shrink from attempting to climb a very small fence, and exposure to wet or cold brings on agonizing rheumatic or neuralgic pains on the spot where you sustained the series of blows. You fall into the hands of the doctors, and the counter-irritating remedies seem to you nearly as bad as the disease. They tell you that yours is an obscure case—that you may be better, quite well in fact, in a couple of years, or that general paralysis may supervene, and you may, to speak frankly, become an idiot within about the same length of time. You look careworn and older. All your habits undergo a sensible change, if only for a time. If formerly you were endowed with an almost deer-like activity you are now reduced to accept idleness and rest as a boon. If you were good-looking, you lose a portion of your good looks; if you were ill-favored, your ugliness becomes more pronounced; and, young though you be, you will find before long a few gray hairs if you will take the trouble to search for them. Morally, the effects are not less marked. You are demoralized as regards your nerves, and your horse is aware of that fact, and presumes accordingly. Your temper is less elastic and somewhat irritable. You feel either cowed or depressed or sublimely reckless when you enter a railway carriage; and whereas, before you used second and third class carriages, if your pocket inclined to economy, you now confess that cushions and a hot water tin are essential to your comfort. As to claiming damages in a Court of law for all these minute miseries, in your shaken mental and physical condition, you naturally shrink from the multiplied surgical examinations which you would entail upon yourself, and from the bullying to which you would be subjected by the opposition counsel. You may not have the sensation of perfect health and physical enjoyment and happiness that was yours before, but unless you have lost the sight of one eye, have forgotten your name, have fits, and drag at least one leg after you, you need not expect to receive compensation or compassion. And then you lose in pounds, shillings and pence. Your life is not so good to insure—sometimes a sound office will reject it altogether. Being less able to bear privations in respect of warmth and luxury, your habits are of necessity more expensive. You require more money, and you feel less capacity to earn it. You have, in truth, expended or been robbed of a good deal of vitality in a very little space of time; in general terms it may be safely said that a person who has been really "severely shaken" in a railway collision loses, on a favorable computation, at least three years out of his life. Youth resolution and a sound constitution will, no doubt, get a man over it, if the changes are functional, not organic; but, considering that almost invariably the accident might have been avoided by ordinary carefulness and punctuality, even in that case his injuries are a just cause of provocation to the sufferer.

A LESSON.

From Germany to America.

We extract the following from a long article in the N. Y. Evening *Post*.

The lesson which Germany reads to us, as Americans, is of especial value. The intellectual life of the two countries is in some regards almost polar, the two races stand, so to speak, at the opposite ends of modern civilization. That which makes the vigor and success of American life, its concentrated energy in practical directions is its weakness and limitation in higher regards. In spite of the lip service done at school festivals, museum and library inaugurations, and the like, it would be dangerous to ask how many Americans really believe in their hearts that there is anything better in the world than worldly prosperity and achievements, than full coffers, credit on Wall street flourishing factories, monster ships, and railways stretching to the continent. And till these good things be achieved, how many American can be said to have any life of their own, any expansion of soul and brain—any profit of existence as such? Now it is precisely this lesson that the thoughtful American will read to himself better in Germany than anywhere else in Europe. Nowhere else will he find so general and sincere regard to intellectual and moral truth, for ideal realities, and ideal interests, as in Germany. Nowhere will he find such patient, unreserving, unmurmuring devotion to ideal pursuits as among the teachers, literati, artists and men of science of Berlin, Halle, Weimar, Stuttgard, and a host of other places, whose very name is redolent with intellectual reminiscence.

And in spite of the harassing poverty which weighs upon the literary class throughout the country, nowhere will he find such sincere spontaneous reverence for ability and devotion in any, even the most unpractical field of science or art. When some three years ago, Professor Bockh, the venerable author of the "Political Economy of the Athenians," celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his university degree, the whole literary world of Berlin was astir, the students beset the house with their gleaming torches, his *salons* were thronged with the wisest of the city, and the Crown Prince came in person to offer his congratulations. When a few months after, the good old man, to use their own phrase, "stept softly over to the other side," the royal carriages headed the funeral procession, and the coffin was preceded by a servant carrying the many orders of merit conferred on him during his long and useful life, while press and people united in mourning his death as a public calamity. Yet this man had passed his life in what the Americans would vote an unpractical, perhaps the most useless of pursuit—scollating Greek manuscripts and grubbing among Athenian dates, measures and weights.

There are other and most valuable lessons to be learned in German intellectual life, which we might speak of if our limits allowed, but this one, the beauty of intellectual thoroughness and sincerity, will amply suffice for the present discussion. If the young American leaves it, if he comes back, as he should, with warmer love for truth, broader and clearer view, firmer courage for labor and self-sacrifice in pursuit of his ideal, then let him bear with cheerfulness the practical delay and hindrance his sojourn may have caused in his career—it has not been in vain.

European Wine Crop.

An English firm makes the following report respecting the wine trade, which is seriously affected by the war: "The vintage this year in Spain is, although moderate in quantity, of admirable quality, rendering it doubtful that shipments of cheap wines on consignment will be continued; and that in Portugal is stated, on the best authority, to be very good in quantity and of magnificent quality, the finer wines equal, if not exceeding, in excellence those of any of the best of recent vintages, and the inferior ones valuable from their great body for the purpose of bringing up the quality of inferior wines. The vintage in the Medoc and throughout the south of France is of fine quality and abundant. In the Charentes the vintage has been gathered, but, in the total absence of new business, distillation has at present hardly commenced, so that a trustworthy estimate as to the alcoholic value of the crop cannot at present be formed."

BY MAIL FROM ABROAD.

TYPHUS fever is causing great ravages among the French and German soldiers who are in German hospitals. They are dying off like flies.

DURING the last four years Prof. Nordlingen has been in Paris perfecting a certain original process of engraving on copper-plates, and was just completing some proofs of the works of Titian and Raphael (the result of his long and patient labors), when he was obliged to fly and leave everything—even his plates. He was totally unprepared for such a hurried exit, as he had been previously assured by the French police that he could remain.

A TENOR singer, by the name of Sontheim, is the greatest attraction of the European Opera at present. At his recent appearance "at Stuttgart, in the character of Eleazar, in the Jewess," he was the recipient of an immense ovation. He was called out several times during every act, and the stage was literally covered with laurel wreaths. After the performance he was decorated by the King. Critics say that he is the "great singer" that has made his appearance on the stage for a long time.

THE Princess Louise is a beautiful blonde, with an erect carriage and an elegant figure—the one female member of the royal family always excepting Princess Mary, of Cambridge, who, in my company, would be singled out for her handsome face and distinguished appearance. She is also reputed to be a humble and clever—two qualities which do not always go together. For several years past, as the eldest unmarried daughter of the royal family, she has been her mother's right hand.

A HORRIBLE crime occurred in the little village of Griesbecherzell in Upper Bavaria. A young peasant and his wife were attacked at night in their house by a former lover of the wife. He tied them to their bed and then set fire to the house. The two victims were drawn from the flames only when the husband was dead and the wife was expiring. The young woman disclosed the deed of horror in her last moments. A search was immediately instituted for the inhuman fiend, but he had fled into the mountains.

A YOUNG man entered the store of a jeweler in Munich, the other day, and offered to sell diamonds of great value and beauty at so comparatively insignificant a price that the suspicions of the jeweler were aroused. He had him arrested, and when the youth was searched a great number of fine gems were found secreted in his clothes. The youth was unable to give satisfactory answers as to where he had obtained all the precious stones. Some suspicions are entertained that these are part of the French crown jewels.

THE splendid spectacle of the aurora borealis gave rise to a most extraordinary scene at Cultrainsetta, in Sicily. On perceiving the unwonted appearance of the sky, the inhabitants rushed out of their houses in wild dismay, trembling and shrieking. Some threw up their hands in despair towards the blood-red heavens, imploring mercy and forgiveness, others leaped about the streets with violent gesticulations and cries of "The end is come!" or fell upon their knees, beating their breasts and confessing their sins aloud.

ACCOUNTS, furnished by the cable, of the fortifications at Azoff and the monitors collected at Nikolaief combine, with other indications, to show that Russia has been quietly preparing for war, and stands now determined to carry her point, cost what it may. Public opinion in Russia can scarcely be called a power in the State, but the fact of an obviously warlike sentiment among the people shows that the humiliations imposed by the treaty of 1856 have only been tolerated till an opportunity arose for casting them aside.

ALL the inhabitants of St. Cloud have been removed to Versailles, because their houses are under fire, and it was discovered that they had means of communication with Fort Valerien by signals ingeniously combined out of blinds, curtains, and window shutters. So accurate were the indications furnished to the Fort by this system, that no sooner did a superior officer of the Prussians enter a house than that house found itself converted into a center of attraction for shells and such like graceful attentions from the big guns of the Fort.

THERE is among the London charitable institutions one called "The Destitute Children's Dinner Society." Fifty-eight dining rooms were kept open last winter, and about one hundred and fifty thousand dinners given. But the benefits of the charity were restricted to children who were pupils at the "ragged" or other schools, and these purposes were obtained, the intellectual and the bodily feeding. This discrimination offers a good hint for universal application. Charity should aim not to perpetuate ignorance, or idleness, or vagrancy, or pauperism.

A CASE has just been tried in a Maine court which presented the uncommon spectacle of a clergyman suing his parish for a balance of salary. One item in plaintiff's account was for preaching seventeen months when he first went to the parish. The parish claimed that for that time he was hired by the church and not by the parish, but the Judge instructed the jury that if the parish had, during that time, recognized the plaintiff as their person, by making him payments, allowing him to use the parsonage, etc., the parish would be liable. The verdict was for plaintiff.

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An English firm makes the following report respecting the wine trade, which is seriously affected by the war: "The vintage this year in Spain is, although moderate in quantity, of admirable quality, rendering it doubtful that shipments of cheap wines on consignment will be continued; and that in Portugal is stated, on the best authority, to be very good in quantity and of magnificent quality, the finer wines equal, if not exceeding, in excellence those of any of the best of recent vintages, and the inferior ones valuable from their great body for the purpose of bringing up the quality of inferior wines. The vintage in the Medoc and throughout the south of France is of fine quality and abundant. In the Charentes the vintage has been gathered, but, in the total absence of new business, distillation has at present hardly commenced, so that a trustworthy estimate as to the alcoholic value of the crop cannot at present be formed."

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A HORRIBLE crime occurred in the little village of Griesbecherzell in Upper Bavaria. A young peasant and his wife were attacked at night in their house by a former lover of the wife. He tied them to their bed and then set fire to the house. The two victims were drawn from the flames only when the husband was dead and the wife was expiring. The young woman disclosed the deed of horror in her last moments. A search was immediately instituted for the inhuman fiend, but he had fled into the mountains.

A YOUNG man entered the store of a jeweler in Munich, the other day, and offered to sell diamonds of great value and beauty at so comparatively insignificant a price that the suspicions of the jeweler were aroused. He had him arrested, and when the youth was searched a great number of fine gems were found secreted in his clothes. The youth was unable to give satisfactory answers as to where he had obtained all the precious stones. Some suspicions are entertained that these are part of the French crown jewels.

THE splendid spectacle of the aurora borealis gave rise to a most extraordinary scene at Cultrainsetta, in Sicily. On perceiving the unwonted appearance of the sky, the inhabitants rushed out of their houses in wild dismay, trembling and shrieking. Some threw up their hands in despair towards the blood-red heavens, imploring mercy and forgiveness, others leaped about the streets with violent gesticulations and cries of "The end is come!" or fell upon their knees, beating their breasts and confessing their sins aloud.

ACCOUNTS, furnished by the cable, of the fortifications at Azoff and the monitors collected at Nikolaief combine, with other indications, to show that Russia has been quietly preparing for war, and stands now determined to carry her point, cost what it may. Public opinion in Russia can scarcely be called a power in the State, but the fact of an obviously warlike sentiment among the people shows that the humiliations imposed by the treaty of 1856 have only been tolerated till an opportunity arose for casting them aside.

ALL the inhabitants of St. Cloud have been removed to Versailles, because their houses are under fire, and it was discovered that they had means of communication with Fort Valerien by signals ingeniously combined out of blinds, curtains, and window shutters. So accurate were the indications furnished to the Fort by this system, that no sooner did a superior officer of the Prussians enter a house than that house found itself converted into a center of attraction for shells and such like graceful attentions from the big guns of the Fort.

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FINANCIAL.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, 1870.

There has been no essential change in the money market. Is discounts there is about the usual demand noted, and the rates loans continue easy, and regular.

There is rather more activity in the local market for stocks, and prices are firm.

The sales last evening at Mellwaine's auction rooms are fully up to the street quotations, and reflect the favorable public opinion of our home stocks as an investment for surplus capital. We make the following quotations from the sales above noticed, and the rates current during the week upon the street. Allegheny Valley R. R. Bonds, 90¾ bid, 91 asked. A. V. R. R. Stock, 52¾ bid. Pittsburgh & Connellsville Bonds (new 7's) 90 asked, stock 58, bid. Penna. R. R. shares, 50¾ bid. Allegheny National Bank, 67 to 68, 68¼ asked. Exchange National sales, 70 to. Citizens National 70 bid. Mechanics National 82 to, sales. People's Nat., 115 to, sales. Iron City National, 103, sales. Second National, sales 101 to. Bank of Pittsburgh, 79 bid, 73 asked. M. & M. Nat'l. 70 bid, 76 to 80 asked. Farmers Deposit Nat. 190 bid, 195 asked. First National 175 bid. Eureka Insurance Co., sales 44. Western Insurance Co., sales 46 to. Pittsburgh Insurance Co., sales 80, Citizens Ins. Co., 62 bid; no late sales. Allegheny Gas Co., 50 bid. Birmingham Gas Co., 45 bid. Birmingham Water stock, common, 25; preferred, 37. Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Bonds, 90. P. V. R. Stock, par. National Insurance (reported sale) at 8 per share. Sharpsburg Bridge stock, $45 bid, $84 asked.

The market was reported quite brisk to-day in Columbia Oil, although we received no actual sales, and could learn of only one sale of the stock. Holders, *said*, they were *asking* $14 per share, an easy thing to do, by the way.

The announcement of the new well (80 bbls) came in quite *inopros* along side of what our friends at the office, call our "fierce bear article" of this morning. The laugh is on their side this time, and we are not displeased. We had no orders to buy—our reports are either a fair expression of opinion—or a bare record of the condition of the market. In this case, we will let the opinion stand a few days, until the well comes down to sober work (i. e.) the average production of all the wells on the Columbia farm—about 6¾ barrels each.

Gold continues depressed, owing it is said in New York, to a general impression that the Secretary of the Treasury will sell during the winter a large portion of the gold in the Treasury.

Governments are heavy, in sympathy with gold, and the weak state of the foreign markets for our securities.

The Railway list is losing the improvement noticed for two days past.—The chief feature of the market was Northwestern, in which the dealings have been very large, due mainly to the announcement of the half yearly dividend, of 5 per cent. cash on each stock, common and preferred, payable on December 30. Books close on the 10th proximo; re-open on the 31st. The activity was not long maintained. The entire list is lower to-day as will be seen by the comparative statement below, and the market is reported as "weak" still.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	113¾	113¾
5-20—1862	107¾	107¾
" 1864	107	106¾
" 1865	107	106¾
" 1865 new	106¾	106¾
" 1867	106¾	106¾
" 1868	106¾	106¾
10-40s	103¾	103¾
Currency 6's	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	93¾	92¾
Erie	38¾	38¼
Reading	101¾	101¾
Mich. Southern	88¾	88¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	111¾	111
Chicago & N. W.	81¾	80¾
Preferred	90¾	90¾
Pacific Mail	65	64¾
St. Paul, Common	69¾	69¾
Preferred	81	81
Ohio & Mississippi	33	33¼
Wabash	52	51¾
Ft. Wayne	94	94
Adams Express	64¾	64¾
Gold	111¾	111

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 1870.

At the Stock Exchange the markets were generally lower. A large business was done in gold at between 110¾@111; 1 to 4 per cent. were borrowing rates. Clearances amounted to $20,000,000. Governments inactive and a fraction lower than yesterday. There was a better demand for money from brokers toward the close. State securities dull and heavy. Exchange 9 per cent. Money market easy at 6@7 per cent.

Coupons of 1881, 113¾; 5-20s of '62, 107¾; do. '64, 106¾; do. '65, 106¾; do. '65 new, 106¾; do. '67, 106¾; do. '68, 106¾; 10-40s, 103¾; Currency 6s, 110¾.

State Bonds: Missouri, 91¾; Tennessee, old, 69¾; do. new, 69¾; Virginia, new, 62; do. old, 63¾; North Carolina, old 67¾; do. new, 33¾.

Railroad Bonds: Chicago & Rock Island, 91¾; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne 88¾; do. preferred, 90; Adams Express 64¾; Wells Fargo Express 81¾; American, 56; United States, 46; Merchants' Union Express, 23; Pacific Mail 65¾; New York Central, 93¾; Erie, 38¾; do. preferred, 61¾; Hudson River, 111¾; Reading, 101¾; Michigan Central, 109¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 91¾; North Western, 80¾; do. preferred 90¾; Fort Wayne 88¾; do. preferred 98; Chicago & Rock Island, 111¾; do. preferred 111; Ohio & Mississippi 33¾; C. C. & C. 98; Burlington & Quincy 122; Lake Shore 91¾; Illinois Central 138.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, 1870.

A Chicago paper of Tuesday, in referring to the wheat market, and noticing the recent decline, says: "The worst weakness that was attributed to the warlike tone in the dispatches of this morning. But there were free buyers here at the decline, the purchasers being among those who looked at the fact that New York is exporting about 600,000 bushels per week, which will cause her to draw heavily on the West this winter for her own supplies, and materially lighten the load to be carried here before spring. Activity was promoted by the fact that only two days remain before the close of the month, and applications from the December shorts were rather numerous though the trading was principally in new deals for the last half of next month. Our stock of wheat is not large, though a great deal of it has been taken hold of by parties who intend to carry it through this winter; but considerable quantities are yet hanging on the outskirts and being delivered by the holders, as they can get cars through the blockades. Buyers were made on Monday on the option of seller the year, a fact which indicates that the holders are not anxious for higher prices. All depends upon the receipts. If they are only moderate the grain will be easily taken care of at present prices, but a large rise in prices should be voluminous, we can scarcely expect higher prices."

FLOUR—Receipts to come in pretty freely, and notwithstanding there is a continued steady demand, prices are barely sustained; we continue to quote $5 25@5 50 per bbl for low to medium grades, and $6@6 50 for choice as to quality, but nothing above $6 can be realized for round lots.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply of choice fruit continues to come, and this kind would not be regarded as common does not seem to be in any great supply.

BUTTER—There seems to be no abatement in the receipts and the market is well supplied, and there is a fair, steady demand, which is reported to the demand for the better grades. As continues to quote at 25@27 for choice to fancy country rolls, and 30@32 for choice roll; we cannot report that they are able to realize the above range; the common and fair things is very full, the latter, in fact more than the demand requires.

BEANS—In good supply and dull but unchanged; we quote at $2 25@2 30.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is dull and cannot be quoted above $3 per cwt.

CHEESE—Is quoted at 15@16 for New York factory and Ohio factory 14@15.

CANDLES—Demand light, prices irregular and unchanged, ranging from 20@22 per lb, according to quality and size of the lot.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands 25, in a jobbing way, and 1 by the single barrel.

CRUDE OIL—Is quoted at 9@9¼ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CIDER—Sales confined to the trade at $9@ 10 per bbl, the latter for choice.

DRIED FRUIT—Is dull and in good supply, but unchanged; we quote at 6@6½ for apples; peaches at 8@9 for quarters, and 10½@11¾ for halves. Apples, 7@8c—sliced, 9@9½. Blackberries, 12@13 cents.

EGGS—The arrivals of pickeled within the past few days have been large, but strictly fresh eggs are scarce. The former may be quoted at 27@28c, and the latter at 31@32c. Limed eggs dull at 25@26. It is alleged that prices are relatively higher here than in New York.

FEATHERS—Demand is improving but there is no change whatever in prices; No. 1 live geese, 62@65—in small lots, 60@70.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and unchanged; there is a steady consumptive demand, but aside from this there is little or nothing doing. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5,75@6,25 for spring wheat; $6@6,50 for red winter and $6,75@7 for white. Rye flour $5,00@5,50 and dull.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue light, and the sales are taking all that offers at quotations, $1,15@1,20 for red, and $1,22@ 1,35 for white—sales of prime red at the latter the outside quotations. The arrivals of oats, also, comparatively small, and the feeling is a shade stronger, though there is no perceptible improvement in the demand and no quotable change in prices; may be quoted at 43@45 buying, and 46@47 selling for small lots. Many men regard Oats as being a pretty safe investment at present prices, yet there seems to be no disposition manifested to buy to any extent. There is a continued steady demand for new crop Corn, and with light receipts and a limited supply, prices are firm, but nothing above 68 can be realized for round lots.

HIDES—Quoted at $1,00@1,65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8¼@8¾c.

TURKEYS—Very dull and in good supply; may be quoted at 10@15c per bushel.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, 1870.

PRESENTS.

On and after Monday next, December 5th, there will be an advance in freights from this point eastward. The new rates, per car, will be as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Philadelphia	$90 00	$90 00	$81 00
New York	100 00	110 00	90 00
Baltimore	90 00	90 00	81 00

CATTLE.

The arrivals thus far this week, although not large, the supply, nevertheless, appeared to be pretty well up to the demand. Commonish cattle were particularly dull, as there were but few buyers for this particular grade of stock, and to effect sales low prices had to be accepted. It is becoming late in the season for stock cattle, as stock growers generally appear to be pretty well supplied, and those who had this kind of cattle on sale, generally lost money, and but few of them succeeded in coming out even. Prime shipping cattle were in fair demand, and limited supply, but with exceedingly hard markets reported in the East, shippers are operating with more than usual caution, and it is more likely that they will continue so for a month or six weeks to come.

MONDAY, Nov. 28.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Smith & Watson, for Speed	54	57,510	P T
Sparks & Carr to Heskitt	54	57,510	P T
TUESDAY, Nov. 29.			
Hedges & T. for Smith & Co.	84	85,620	6 25
" " Davison	15	13,770	4 20
" "	3	4,230	5 00
" " Heskitt	34	38,760	6 75
H., L. & Co., for Snorb	40	34,600	4 90
" "	7	6,930	5 50
" " McFadden	12	11,970	6 00
Hazew'd & B. for Shamberg	6	5,810	P T
" " Roan	18	19,870	P T
" "	3	3,170	5 00
" " Vogle	3	3,640	4 00
" " Hall	19	16,650	4 50
Trauerman & Co to Bechel	37	34,500	5 40
Cooper to Roger	17	18,150	5 25
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.			
H. & T., for Sheitemantle	29	21,670	5 40
" " Manor	25	23,750	5 25
" "	40	36,720	5 25
" " Beggs	15	16,800	6 00
" "	5	3,100	6 00
" " Armstrong	20	22,720	6 00
" " Kline	20	20,800	5 75
H., L. & Co., for Carr & Co.	19	18,270	P T
" " Bean	18	19,750	5 80
" " Thompson	41	37,490	5 15
" " Holmes & F.	18	18,000	5 75
" " Snow	14	11,120	4 25
Haz'w'd & B. for Katz	39	37,830	6 00
" " Ogle	8	6,450	5 50
" " Downey	12	11,980	5 60
" " Hoss	1	10,120	P T
" " Kerwin	44	39,160	P T
Graham & Bro. to Berduer	18	19,640	6 00
Evans to McArdle	13	13,380	6 00
Carper to Bechtel	37	41,350	P T
Carper to Hartzell	19	19,920	P T
Valaschman to Seltzer	51	60,640	6 25
Greenwald & Ic Klemen	40 ave	1,375	5 50
" " Seltzer	16	1,000	5 25

SHEEP.

The receipts thus far this week have been fair, and with adverse reports from the east, the market was very sluggish, though as compared with last week, there is not much change to quote. The tendency, however, particularly for the common grades, was unmistakeably downward, and we shall be surprised if that particular grade does not recede somewhat in price before the close of the week. For prime fat shipping sheep there was a fair demand, and nice smooth 90 lb. averages may be quoted at 4¾@4¾c, and 100 lb averages would probably have brought 5 cts. The demand however, for all kinds of sheep was by no means active, and operators, with but very few exceptions, reported the market a very dull one. Following is a partial list of the sales since Monday last:

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Haslewood & B. sold for:			
Kerwin to Brisman	570	70,680	4 10
Hanson to Alexander	65	7,540	4 00
" " Davis	160	$1.50 per head	
Kerwin to Pidcock	720	16,080	3 90
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Keiser to Taylor	295	16,940	4 00
Fuller to McDonough	160	12,740	3 75
Keiser to Brisman	160	14,720	4 00
S & K to Brisman & Co	575	64,200	4 50
Uhl & Bord to Davis	212	15,580	3 30
Orr & Williams sold for:			
Pauline to Davis	327	23,460	3 65
Peters to	191	11,670	3 30
Roberts to	203	14,560	3 60
Smith & W to Pearce	468	32,370	3 80
" "	8	on foot	2 00
" " Dutrich	210	15,120	4 00
" " Loyd	94	8,160	4 25
" " Pidcock & Co	79	5,650	3 30
" " Taylor	310	22,250	3 60
" "	120	8,160	3 25
" " Smith	228	16,940	3 75
" " Pidcock & Co	88	6,380	3 75

HOGS.

As predicted in our last report, the receipts of hogs have been comparatively light thus far in December, but the market, nevertheless, is sluggish, and the supply was fully up to the demand. Shippers are all very timid, and the withstanding prices are lower than they have been for many years, they are talking hold very sparingly, being apprehensive that the bottom has not yet been touched, and in the present condition of the eastern markets, they have good reason for exercising considerable caution. And while the supply was light, as compared with the last week, and the market generally considered a shade better, the most of those who had hogs on sale, lost money, some of them heavily. Prices to-day may be fairly given at 6½@6¾—some few bunches changed hands on Monday and Tuesday at 7 cts, but the purchasers were butchers from the eastern part of the State; none of the regular shippers paid, so far as we could learn, over 6¾@6¾, and they bought very few even at these figures. Following is a partial report of the sales, since Monday last:

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Johns to Newport	142	23,650	6 87
" " Hedges	98	22,650	6 50
Hesbett to Hilleson	91	27,300	6 85
McDonough to Graff	97	22,700	6 85
" " Newport	111	26,200	6 50
Starr to Imhoff	67	17,220	6 50
" " Hedges	43	9,930	6 30
Beaver to Rolh	75	22,780	6 85
Thornberg to Hedges	98	29,400	6 25
Warner to Hilleges	30	10,080	7 00
Taylor to Newport	79	18,800	6 75
Orr & Williams sold for:			
Pauline to Pidcock	64	12,160	6 85
Hoffman to Imhoff	35	10,360	6 75
Sullivan to Hedges	112	25,440	6 50
Boles to Vootter & B.	83	17,220	6 50
" " Newport	114	24,110	6 40
Brownell to Imhoff	52	14,420	6 62
Wiggs to Bernheimer	49	12,180	6 50
Gibb to Hill	89	11,660	6 55
Bernheimer to Deloe	98	27,300	7 00
Smith & W Gillett	38	8,360	6 50
" " Smith	39	10,220	6 62
" "	52	13,740	6 62

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, 1870.

There was considerable excitement in spot crude this afternoon, occasioned by this being the last day of the month, together with the impression that there were a good November seller options unsettled. Hence there was considerable inquiry for immediate delivery and but very few sellers, not but what there was oil enough here available, but because there was not sufficient time afforded to deliver it; the parties, who wanted to buy, and who run the price up, must have it delivered at refineries before 12 o'clock to-night, some of which are located miles away, and this of course was impossible. Consequently, offers to buy at big prices were safe enough, from the fact that no one could fill all the requirements of the buyer, and notwithstanding these were offers to buy at an advance of from a ¼ to ½ as compared with the early part of the day, no one could be found willing to sell.

CRUDE.

As already intimated, spot crude was considerably excited, and at 1 P. M. offers to buy were made at an advance of at least ¼ cent as compared with the early part of the day. Sales of 4,000 bbls spot were made in the forenoon at 9¼, subsequently 1,000 at 9¾; and late in the afternoon offers to buy were made at 10¼ and even 10 cts. First seller quoted at 9¾, and no buyer December at 9¼.

REFINED.

Market dull and neglected and drooping. Sales quoted at 28½; December, 28½; January and February, 22¾; March, 23; and April to July at 24.

OIL BARRELS.

Unchanged and quiet. Sales of city make on spot at $1,90. Country barrels may be quoted at $1,85.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

A B Mills 155, account W Bartle; H W C Tweddle 74, account same; Peerless Oil Works 536, account Duncan & V; Standard O W 80, account same; Tack Bro. 595, account O S Goldrick; National O W 240, account D C Herbst; Liberty O W 445, account J B Barbour; Commercial O W 148, account J Wilkins; National O W 148, account same; Eagle O W 74, account Duncan & V; Standard O W 148, account Lockhart, F & Co; Brilliant O W 154, account same.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. & PENNA RR.

Lyons & Co. 321 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philia.

Wormser, Myers & Co. 250 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philia.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co. 200 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philia.

Total ..... 1,971 bbls.

[By Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 12:40 P. M.—Spot oil 22¼c; December, first half, 22¾c; last half, 23¾c; January and March 22¾c; crude, 11¼c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 3 P. M.—Crude nominal at 12c; refined 28c; a cargo of 3,500 bbls sold to-day at 23c, but the market is much firmer and it is doubtful if more could be bought at the same figure, 23¼c being asked by some sellers.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 30—4 P. M.—Market firm; $3,30 offered for regardless; $3,40 for gravity. Holders firm for high prices.

TITUSVILLE, November 30—4 P. M.—Market very firm and quiet. Small sales to refiners made, $3,10 freely bid for spot; $3,20 asked. Weather clear and pleasant.

OIL CITY, November 30—3:30 P. M.—Irrespective lower at $3,00@3,50; gravity lower at $3,45. Irrespective Oil City at $3,50; gravity Oil City, at $3,00@3,02½.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30, 1870.

FLOUR—Extra spring dull and weak.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring family active; closing at $1,01¾@1,02; this P. M., dull.

CORN—No. 2 mixed panicky; early sales at 61¾c; closed at 53¾c; this P. M. inactive at 53c.

OATS—No. 2 dull; closing at 58¾@59c.

RYE—Dull; declined 1c; closing at 68c for No. 2.

BARLEY—No. 2 dull at 77@78c.

HIGHWINES—Almost nominal at 84@84¼c for iron-bound.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork closing at $19,00@19,25 cash; $18,50 seller for December.

LARD—At 12c.

BULK MEATS—Short rib middles at 9¾@10c.

HOGS—Dressed nominal at $7,00@7,50, dividing on 200 lbs; live dull, $5,85@6,65.

CATTLE—Quiet at $2,50@5,00.

New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; middling upland 16¾. Flour dull and drooping; superfine $4,90@5,10, common extra $5,70@5,85; good choice $5,85@6,30; common to good Ohio $5,75@6,20; St. Louis $5,00@8,25. Rye flour $4,00@5,50. Corn meal quiet. Whiskey dull and a shade lower, at 89@90c. Provisions steady. Mess pork $20@ 20,50; new $22,50@22,75; prime $17,25@17,50; new $21,25@22,50. December to January $19,75 @20,12½; mess $19@19; extra $15@18. Beef—Hams smoked 20@30c; prime mess 25@27c. India mess 30@31c; shoulders 8@9c; long clear 11@11½c. Lard heavy, 12¾@13¾c; sales 300 tierces. Cheese remains unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; mixed $1,40@ $1,28; new $1,33@1,34; winter red amber $1,41 @1,45; white Michigan $1,50@1,53; California $1,75. Barley heavy; State 90c; western $1,10 @1,12. Malt quiet. Corn dull and declined, 2@3c; new 75c; old mixed 86@88c. Oats firm; western, 60@61c; Ohio 60@62c. Hay less active; shipping at $1,05@1,10. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm with sales of 1,000 bgs Rio. Sugar: Cuba 9¾@11c; Porto Rico 10¾@11¾c. New Orleans molasses 80@87c. Rice 7@7¾c. Crude, California 12¾c; refined 22¾c. Leather 28@ 31c; California 27@29c. Wool dull; domestic 48@53c; unwashed 33@34c; fleece 57@58c; Texas 32@34c; California 23@31c. Tallow reduced 36c per ton.

Lard—Flour dull and drooping; extra shipping $5,00@5,30. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 2 spring $1,33; red amber $1,42@1,45. Rye dull at $1,01. Oats steady at 60@61c; western Ohio 60@62c. Corn dull and lower; mixed 75@76c; old mixed 85@86c. Pork dull and unchanged; mess $25,25@25,50. Beef unchanged. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard dull and lower, 13c for steam, December. Eggs 23@24c; 26@ 27c for limed. Sheet iron dull and lower, 10¼c gold; Russia quiet.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—Cotton steady; middling 15¾. Flour dull and drooping at $5,40@5,85 for wheat dull and drooping; red $1,35@1,41. Corn scarce and firm, at 55@58. Rye firm 88@87. Oats steady No 2 42@43; Barley dull but unchanged at $1,25@1,30. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil steady. Lard oil dittto. Eggs firm, 30c; Butter, heavy receipts depress the market at 28@32. Cheese steady at 14@15c; Clover seed firm, at $9,75@10,00; Timothy seed steady at $3,25@3,50. Flax seed; stocks withdrawn, anticipating higher prices. It is becoming late in the season for stock cattle, as stock growers generally appear to be pretty well supplied, and those who had this kind of cattle on sale, generally lost money, and but few of them succeeded in coming out even. Prime shipping cattle were in fair demand, and limited supply, but with exceedingly hard markets reported in the East, shippers are operating with more than usual caution, and it is more likely that they will continue so for a month or six weeks to come.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 30.—Tobacco: sales 55 hhds at $5,50@6,50 for common to good lugs and $6,75@13,75 for low to medium leaf. Bagging steady at 18c. Cotton closing steady with middling at 14¼c. Flour quiet, with extra family at $5,25. Grain; local demand unchanged. Hogs offered at $5,80@6,25 for medium and choice. Provisions in good demand. Mess Pork $19. Rump $14. Bulk shoulders 7c; bulk sides clear rib 10¾c; clear do 10¾c packed. Lard 12¾c. Whisky dull at 84c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Flour dull; holders anxious to sell; extra $5,50@5,65; Ohio and Indiana $5,00@7,00. Wheat firmer; Ohio and Indiana $1,30@1,47; amber $1,45@1,50. Rye 85c. Corn dull and declined; yellow 80@83c; new 73@78c. Oats firm at 53@56c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $21. Lard 14@15c. Crude Petroleum 15¼c; refined 23c. Whisky firm at 92c.

Memphis

MEMPHIS, Nov. 30.—Cotton dull and lower at 14¾c; receipts 4,413; shipments 3,146 bales; cotton operations restricted by combination of pressmen, who have stopped two of the principal presses, and advanced of prices compressing. Freight agents are making an effort to avoid this by getting a reduction on uncompressed, or induce shippers to do so. Market generally quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 red winter $1,33; No. 2 white $1,28. Corn lower; new shelled 54c; No. 2 old 66c. Oats dull and nominal; offered at 46c. Petroleum dull and nominal; refined held at 26c; crude steady at $4,30.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 30.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull and unchanged; white $1,70@1,75. Corn dull and drooping; white 70c; yellow 79@80c. Rye firm at 80@85c. Oats dull and unchanged. Mess Pork $25. Bacon dull and unchanged; clear rib sides 12½@13c. Hams 20c. Lard 14c. Whisky firm at 90c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, November 30.—1 car iron ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 14 do do, Shoenberger, B & Co; 3 do do, Zug & Co; 1 do do, McKnight & Co; 1 do do, Union Iron Mills; 2 do do, Reese, Graff & D; 8000 ft lumber, R A Clarke & Co; 8000 do do, Heath & Spear; 2,000 do do, W W Rigdon; 9 tons pig iron, Nimick & Co; 28 pcs iron, Pittsburgh Lock Works; 5 bbls oil, G W Lech & Son; 10 do do, J Hammond & Son; 1 car iron ore, Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co; 72 bbls oil, W Flaccus & Son, 25 do do, W H Howard & Co; 16 hf bbls apple jelly, Wm Myers; 5 bbls hams, H H Myers & Co; 6 bbls hedges, Wm Heatins; 10 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 11 casks pash, Bakewell, P & Co; 265 bxs soap, 45 bxs candles, J H Dalzell; 61 bbls onions, Bruggerman & O'B; 100 bbls flour, Jones & Laughlin; 1 car corn, Laing & McKallip; 6 pkgs cigars, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car iron ore, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 118 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 5 crocks a butter, Houck J & Co; 23 do do, Saml Devol; 34 qrs rye, McElroy & Hood; 6 bdls plow rings, Hall & Spear; 16 bbls g apples, J A Graff; 30 cases matches, S H Baird; 10 kegs p baker, J S Dalzell; 5 do do, 10 cases matches, Harris & Ewing; 10 kegs p barley, R D Clark & Co; 1 bbl oat meal, R & T; 48 bbls rosin, B L Fahnestock & Co; 10 ext iron ore, Ortleib & Co; 59 bbls beans, 16 do onions, A T Caufield; 2 cars hoop pales, Penna Salt Co; 488 cask staves, Freinbach Wilsack; 40 bdls straw boards, D G Kirtland; 40 bbls beans, Voigt, M & Co; 5 bxs apples, Lippincott & B; 2 cars barley, W G Miller; 1 car ore, J Painter & Sons.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, November 30.—160 bbls flour, Shumaker & Co; 60 bbls peas, Bruggerman & O'B; 17 bales hay, corn, H R McClelland & Co; 200 bbls flour, T C Jenkins & Bro; 687 slabs spelter, Byers, McC & Co; 162 bbls apples, 4 do eggs, 5 do onions, 4 kgs a butter, H Rea Jr; 1 car stone, Bulman & G; 200 bbls flour, D Wallace; 100 do do, S Lindsay; 2 tcs sizing, W Flaccus & Son; 32 bbls apples, 48 bxs cheese, 10 bbls pickles, Voigt, M & Co; 25 bbls h wines, Roedelheim; 120 bbls apples, Bizzin & Duff; 150 bbls do, J A Graff; 150 do do, W H Graff & Co; 38 bales hops, Spencer, McK & Co; 96 bbls apples, Van Gorder & S; 175 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 150 bbls apples, T B Murphy; 178 do do, Vanfossen & Fife; 7 bgs coffee, Dilworth & Co; 25 bbls apples, Atwell & Co; 54 c bbls, H D Moore; 263 bgs f seed, J W Thursby; 26 bbls felloes, 10 bbls spokes, Hare & Bro.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, November 30.—1 car corn, J W Bomgardner; 18 shs barley, J M Muller; 53 shs barley, J Gangwish; 9 rolls leather, 1 do do, Jenness, G N Holdstott; 1 bbls eggs, 2 do butter, 4 kgs do, W H Graff; 5 bbls flour, F G Craighead; 12 do do, Shomaker & Co; 1 car wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 18 shs wheat, E S Liggett; 63 shs barley, F Schields; 32 shs corn, W H Hagan; 274 shs malt, Darlington & Co; 102 oil bbls, J M Ritter; 600 bbls flour, Negley & Co; 5 bbls 1 oil, Schwartz & H; 10 bxs candles, J H Lippincott & Co; 3 tcs sausage, F Sellers & Co; 1 tc bacon, Reese Gwynn; 10 bbls oil, J E Parker; 1 car wheat, W McKee & Co; 1 do bran, Elliot & B.

ALLEGHENY STATION, November 30.—150 bbls apples, D Davis; 1 car corn, Johnston & Co; 43 shs flaxseed, Ewer, Hamilton & Co; 26 bbls apples, W J Gibson; 1 car rye, W J Steel; 1 do staves, Baiys & R; 6 cars metal, Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell; 2 do do, Lewis, Oliver & P; 200 bbls flour, J Rahm; 1 car shingles, J Mayhays; 1 do lumber, Reed Bro; 1 do do, J McBriar; 3 do J Naas; 1 do L Walters & Son; 100 bbls fertilizer, F W Giardin; 25 pkgs tobacco, J O'Hanlin; 10 bbls ore, H O Friend.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, Nov. 30.—4 bbls g meal, J A Renshaw; 2 bxs cheese, Knox & Orr; 3 bbls onions, 5 do do beans, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 15 bgs oats, 9 do potatoes, J Boyd; 63 bgs feed, Laing & McKallip; 2 cs rye, W McKim & Co; 1 car grain, Bingham, Cassell & Co; 60 shs wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 3 cars apples, Vangorder & S; 1 car metal, J Moorhead; 1 do do, Brown & Co.

EXPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY—Left this Nov. 30.—20 hgs turnips, W Ray; 433 bxs glass, A King; 12 pkgs lard, 1 bbl onions, J Hengart; 2 pkgs liquor, Porter & C; 27 shs wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 45 do do, McHenry & Hood; 200 sheep, W Hawkins; 60 hog, F Illeg; 40 do do, F Wilkins; 3 bbls poultry, W Scott; 3 bbls cider, J H Smith; 14 bgs oats, 9 do corn, Keil & Richards; 11 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs, J S Funk; coop chickens; Voigt, M & Co; 2 bbls whisky, W Carr & Co; 120 shs wheat, W J Mock; 130 shs wheat, 25 do corn, 4 bbls poultry, McCrakea, G & Co; 220 gallo stoneware, W D Cooper & Co; 60 bbls paper, R Matchett.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to rise steadily at this point, with 7 feet 2 inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks last evening. Both the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers were about stationary at headwaters at last accounts, but we may expect at least eight feet here before it commences to recede again. Weather has again turned cold, and for the present the rain storm is over.

The Juniata, from Cincinnati, arrived last evening, and will return as usual today. Capt. Brennan is particular about leaving as advertised, and passengers and shippers can rely on the Juniata leaving promptly on time.

The Mollie Ebert, Capt. G. W. Ebert, is filling up rapidly for New Orleans, and it is expected that she will be ready to cast loose this evening. Capt. Ebert is loading to the water, and if the canal is not open by the time he gets there, he will go over the Falls.

The Messenger, in command of the veteran Capt. Greenlee, is also announced to depart for New Orleans this evening. Mr. John Fisher is in charge of the office.

The Granite State is due from Portsmouth to-day, and will return as usual tomorrow.

The Glendale is announced to depart for St. Louis on Friday or Saturday, without fail.

The Oceanus, Capt. Cox, is advertised to depart for St. Louis on Saturday positively. She is bran new, as she will load to the water, and will go through with dispatch. Messrs. Jacobs and McCosh are associated together in the office.

The Brill, Capt. Dan Moore, is filling up steadily for Nashville, and is the only through boat now loading for that point.

The mammoth H. C. Yeager, Capt. Van Hook, is announced to depart for New Orleans on Wednesday, next week. She is bound to create a sensation along the river, and it is probable that she will cause a commotion among the barge lines on the lower rivers.

The Kate Putnam is due at Portland from New Orleans, and the St. Mary's is loading at that place for New Orleans.

The Carrie Brooks is due here from Zanesville to-night.

The Juniata and Granite State passed Portsmouth on Monday.

The Cumberland river was rising on Monday, with 38 inches on Harpeth Shoals.

The Peninah and Andy Ackley arrived at St. Louis on Monday.

The Leonides was to have left Portland for New Orleans on Tuesday, and the Exchange was advertised to follow on Wednesday.

—A Memphis special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The Indiana passed up this evening with 500 tons, five days out from New Orleans, for Louisville. She reports the W. R. Arthur aground at Warfield's, just below Greenville, where the channel is changing, and a bad bar is forming. The Fast Boy, from St. Louis for New Orleans, was passed lying at Jersey Landing, ten miles below Napoleon, apparently in distress. Half her c

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 30, 1870.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	7:35	2:21	11:23
Height of Barometer	30:040	30:04	30:20
Change since last report	.....	.04	.06
Thermometer	34°	42°	32°
Change in last 24 hours	13°	9°	.....
Direction of wind	N.E.	N.	N. W
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	2	4	4
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	.02	.08	.06
Force of wind reduced to Beufort scale—approx	A	B	B
Amount of cloud	¾	.Al	.....
Rain-fall since last report—inches and lnths	.....	.....	.....
State of weather	2	2	2

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gentle breis; C, pleasant breis; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow; 6, cloudy covered.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

The Lateness of our Paper being delivered in parts of the Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh Wards, yesterday, was owing to Mr. Kennedy, the carrier, being sick. He hopes to be able to serve his patrons this morning at the usual hour.

The Allegheny Park expenses for the last two weeks were $1,785.16.

Alderman O'Donnell Yesterday sent for James Barker for deserting his wife, Caroline Barker.

John Black had his eye blackened by William Grogan. Alderman Taylor has sent for him.

The Post Office—On and after December 1st, the Post Office will open at half-past seven in the morning.

Drummer Boy—Sale of reserved seats will commence on Friday, at the office of Wilson's Sewing Machine Company, No. 59 Smithfield street. 2

U. S. Circuit Court.—The case reported on trial in the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday was resumed yesterday, and has not yet been concluded.

Alderman Koenig, yesterday, issued a warrant for the arrest of John Hoffman, charged with fornication and bastardy, on oath of Mary Lutz.

Forrester & Magraw have been awarded the contract for the new fountain in the South Park, for $2,950. The other bids were $3,000 and $3,580.

Arguments—The Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions were in session yesterday but for the purpose of hearing arguments. No business of general interest was transacted.

The Republicans of the Second Ward will meet this evening, at the Public School House on Ross street, to suggest the names of candidates for the Ward offices to be filled on Tuesday next by election.

Twenty-Second Ward.—The attention of the Republican voters of this ward is called to the meeting to be held in this evening at the house of a ward meeting to be held at the School House on Saturday evening next, to nominate ward officers.

The Bee City Hall.—Thomas Steele, Bee, Secretary to the Commissioners for building the City Hall, advertise for proposals, to be opened at the meeting of the Commissioners, for masons, painters, plasterers, etc., as contracting work in their several lines.

The following letters were held for postage, Nov. 30th, 1870:

Miss C. Cannonsburg, Pa., 3 cents.
Miss C. Fix, Philadelphia, Pa., 3 cents.
Prof. W. G. Fox, Cleveland, Ohio, 3 cents.
Lewis & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, 3 cents.

The Last Week.—It is announced that this will positively be the last week of the great clearance sale of dry goods by Messrs. J. Whiting & Co., on Wood street, under Lafayette Hall. Those who have a fancy article in the store will please call and get them this week, as the sales will close on next Saturday evening.

Monthly Report.—Deputy Mayor Nichols's monthly report was presented yesterday. He reports 56 cases before him for the month of November; of these 6 were discharged, 2 were committed; 4 sent to workhouse, and 37 paid fines. The total amount of fines paid into the Treasury, exclusive of officers costs, was $105.

Prof. G. S. Fowler lectures in Lafayette Hall on Thursday, at 2:30 sharp, to ladies on female health and physiology. In the evening, at eight o'clock, on manhood and its restoration. Seats to cost twenty-five cents, and can be secured at the door on the evening this week at the Monongahela House, or to your health, best business, children, &c.

Another Case.—We learned yesterday that Capt. George Gregg, of Brownsville, Pa., an old river man, died at his residence after an illness of several months. Capt. Gregg was connected with steamboating in its early days, and was widely known among river men. He was about 70 years of age at the time of his death. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends.

Arm Broken.—Yesterday a little newsboy were crossing Diamond street, near the Second street depot, when a light spring wagon was driven rapidly down the thoroughfare. The little fellow was knocked down by the horse, the right arm broken near the wrist. Dr. Rodgers attended his injuries. The driver of the wagon escaped as soon as possible and his name could not be ascertained.

Mrs. Lizzie Ambler was fined one dollar and costs by Deputy Mayor Nichols for selling Miss Annie Agnew, a child of tender years, some of the other lady met in the magistrates office and for a time the usual pacific style of the ladies was changed to one of a decidedly warlike character, and a renewal of hostilities. All came down, however, and the litigants departed on their several ways.

To night the blind preacher will lecture in Library Hall. The subject is "Aaron Burr," as well as the misfortunes, reputation, and singular eloquence of the lecturer, will doubtless draw a full house. The course of lectures is now fairly under way and it is high time that those who purpose buying season tickets to do so. They can be had at the Library rooms or from any of the members of the Lecture Committee.

Not a candidate.—We have authority for announcing that Samuel Black, Esq., Editor of the *Dispatch*, whose name has kindly been suggested by his friends for nomination, has not been a candidate for Common Council from the First Ward. While appreciating the compliment intended, he could not, with his editorial duties, forbid the idea of a seat in that body. He has no inclination nor aspiration for any public office.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner West was called upon yesterday morning to hold an inquest on the body of Mary Ann Hoffman, who resided in Pitt alley, Allegheny, who died from injuries received some two weeks ago by falling down a large flight of stairs in the roof of Frazier's new building and striking him on the head. A report of the verdict rendered by the following jury was not received at this office: Jacob Hoffman, foreman; A. Kerr, Jacob Hoffman, Jr., Jacob Hoffman, Sr., Jacob Hoffman, Jr., and Jacob Hoffman, Sr., Jacob Hoffman, Jr., and Jacob Hoffman, Sr., Jacob Hoffman, Jr., and